

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 21ST DECEMBER.

THOUGH he does not look so far advanced in years, Lord Dufferin's sixtieth birthday will arrive in June next. Time has, as it should, dealt very gently with him.

THE MADRAS papers record an "innovation" at the local High Court. On the 10th instant the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Brandt took their seats on the Bench at the Appellate Court robed in scarlet silk gowns tipped with dove-colored silk at the collar and sleeves.

THE BOUQUET nuisance has frequently been made the subject of complaint by critics and audiences. Madame Minne Hauk has elicited much praise in New York by declining these floral offerings. They are left unnoticed on the stage, and are afterwards ignominiously swept up by the attendants.

IT is greatly to the honour of the Swiss people that a large majority of them voted in favour of giving the Swiss Parliament the right to pass laws against the use of alcoholic drinks. Those who approved of it were 229,809; and those who opposed it, but 157,184. Of the 22 cantons, there were 15 in favour and only 7 against it; all the Catholic cantons voted in favour.

THE LAST embers of the Pigot-Hastie case have, evidently, not yet died out. The *Scotchman* of the 17th Nov. has the following:—We are requested to state that the action in the Court of Session, which was mentioned some time ago as having been served by the Rev. William Hastie, late of Calcutta, upon the Rev. John Pagan, minister of Bothwell, has been abandoned; and that Mr. Pagan was not the author of the letters in respect of which the summons was raised, and was not in any way responsible for them.

THEERAW was interviewed by the special correspondent of the *Times* before leaving for Madras. He placed all the responsibility of the war upon the shoulders of his ministers, who had kept him in ignorance of the real state of affairs. He denied that he had killed his relatives. The massacres had taken place while he was asleep, and without his knowledge. Weak-minded Phoongee! he has nothing of the dignity and firmness of a kind.

A BOMBAY CONTEMPORARY hears that the Matriculation scandals are likely to come before the law-courts, one of the examiners having asked the Government to permit him to vindicate his character in that capacity by taking legal proceedings against a well-known native paper. There seems no reason why such a request should not be granted, particularly as it may throw some side-lights upon what has until the other day a great mystery. But we should have supposed that as examiners are not appointed by Government, but by the Syndicate, it is the private and not the official character which is in question. If this be so, the aggrieved examiner, as the guardian of his personal character, is entitled to vindicate it in the ordinary way, and without the authorisation of the Government.

INTERESTING TESTIMONY to the value of the work done by the honorary magistrates in the North-West Provinces has been recorded in an important Resolution just published by the local Government. Inquiries on the subject have elicited a general consensus of official opinion from the highest judicial authorities to the magistrates of districts as to the merits of the honorary magistracy, and the Lieutenant-Governor has consequently decided on measures which will increase materially the powers of the benches. In certain municipalities where the benches have been working with success, increased criminal powers have been conferred, and direct cognisance has been allowed in cases that they could previously only take up on reference by the District Magistrate. On the other hand, while their powers have been added to, an endeavour has been made to lighten the voluntary work of Honorary Magistrates by empowering them to dispose of the bulk of the cases that come before them—offences against the police and Municipal Acts—in a summary manner. A number of selected Magistrates of experience

have also been invested with the full powers of Magistrates of the first class for the disposal of maintenance and nuisance cases.

TUESDAY, 22ND DECEMBER.

A VERY complete collection representing the Indian Forest Department is being made for the Indo Colonial Exhibition. There is, of course, great variety in the forests of India, between those in the north and the south, on the hills and on the plains. The chief Forest officers all over the country have been called upon for contributions, and are responding liberally. The collection includes specimens of woods, bamboos, shoots, forest growths, monstrosities of growth,—everything in fact illustrative of forestry in India, even to the forest maps and surveys. Mr. Manson, of the Bengal Forest Department, is engaged in constructing a triumphal arch of various timbers, somewhat similar to that shown at the Calcutta International Exhibition, and also a bamboo trophy on and about which will be hung and attached exhibits illustrating the many purposes to which the useful bamboo is applied.

WE TAKE the following sketch of the late Kooka leader Ram Singh's life from a contemporary:

He was the son of a poor carpenter of Bhaini in the Ludhiana district, and for some years followed his father's trade. In 1844 he took service as a sower in the Army of Maharaja Ranjit Singh; returning to his trade as a carpenter after the occupation of the Punjab. Somewhere about the year 1856 he went to the Rawalpindi district, and there made the acquaintance of a fakir named Balak Singh, who had founded a then insignificant sect known as that of the Sagias or Habisas. Ram Singh became one of Balak Singh's favourite disciples; and when the latter died in 1863, succeeded him as spiritual chief. The Sagias looked to Govind Singh as their only Gurm, forbade all worship save the reading of his Granth, would not employ Brahmins, and in many ways revived the old Sikh faith in its primitive shape. After the death of Balak Singh, the movement died out in the western parts of the province. But Ram Singh began proselytizing in the Ludhiana district and gained many followers; converts being found amongst Jhats, Chamars, Khatrias, Brahmins, and even Mahomedans. Women and girls joined the new sect in thousands; and Ram Singh became the head of the band of fanatics bearing a singular resemblance to the Salvation Army. The Kukas, or shouters as they now came to be called, presently attracted the serious attention of Government by acts of iconoclasm; and it likewise appeared that Ram Singh's followers were being regularly drilled, and that a postal machinery had been established. The fame of this new religious movement spread abroad beyond the borders of India; and spies were even sent from Kabul to report on the teaching and influence of the carpenter of Bhaini. In 1869 there was also riot in the Ferozepore district. The Kabul movement finally culminated in a rising in the Maler Kotla State, which ended in a number of Kukas being blown from guns and executed, and the deportation of Ram Singh to British Burmah, where he had lived ever since as a political prisoner.

THE Indian village at the Albert Palace promises to be more successful than the Japanese village at Kensington. Few people are disappointed with the display of Indian art, and the 13 or 14 occupations, which are illustrated at the Albert Palace, form an extremely interesting feature of the exhibition.

PRESS cogitations on the subject have been falsified. Mr. S. Harvey James has been appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department in the place of Mr. D. Fitzpatrick in addition to his own duties.

THE *Swabian Mercury*, published at Stuttgart, the oldest newspaper now existing in Germany, has just celebrated its centennial by issuing an exact fac-simile of its first number, published 100 years ago. It has remained in the possession of the same family during the entire century.

LORD HOBHOUSE writes to the *Times* to say that the statue of the late Lord Lawrence, presented by the sculptor, Mr. Boehm, to the Lahore Municipality, has been sent to Kurrachee by the B. I. S. N. Steamer *Kangra*. The British India Company, the Sindh Punjab and Delhi Railway, and the Indus Valley State Railway Companies are conveying the statue gratis. Lord Hobhouse writes:—"Thus there will be a worthy memorial of Lord Lawrence in the capital of the province where his greatest work was performed."

THERE is no memorial of Sir Walter Scott in Westminster Abbey! Strange that it should be so. Even Longfellow is recognised there—but not Scott. Dean Stanley's enthusiasm for Sir Walter never bore fruit in a memorial. Burns is recognised in the

National Walhalla, and even smaller men have their place, but not the greatest novelist of the century, and a poet who introduces boys to the study of English poetic literature. That omission is now about to be supplied. Sir John Steel is making a medallion to be placed in Westminster Abbey. There is also talk of a memorial on the Embankment. Sir Walter, however, needs none. His immortal works will endure longer than any bronze or stone.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD DECEMBER.

TRUTH says:—I hear that the Queen has finally decided that the Duke of Connaught is not to return to India. It is no secret that the Duke was most anxious to go out again, and he is greatly disappointed at being condemned to a home appointment. He will probably be given something at Aldershot, unless a berth can be found for him at the Horse Guards, where, it is fully intended he shall fill the chief place as soon as the Duke of Cambridge can be induced to retire. It was one of the Prince Consort's fundamental principles that the command of the army must be held by a member of the Royal family, and it is quite certain that a vigorous resistance would be offered to any attempt to pass over the Duke of Connaught, but I will venture to predict that Parliament will have something to say on the subject of the proposed arrangement, which, for many reasons, is exceedingly objectionable.

WITH WHAT enthusiasm the war upon Prince Alexander of Bulgaria was undertaken by the Servians may be easily guessed when we see that long before the invasion was actually undertaken Queen Natalie was busy in preparing the garment of troops and had under her personal superintendence a number of seamstresses working at a number of sewing-machines. Nor do the Greeks show less ardour on their own side. The richest man in Greece has offered half his fortune in case of war with Turkey, and the Greek colonies in Egypt and other neighbouring islands are ready to subscribe large funds.

MR. JUSTICE Stephen, during the hearing of a case against three Irishmen charged with assault, strongly rebuked one witness who spoke in contemptuous terms of the Irish people. His Lordship said that he had passed a great portion of his life in Ireland from choice. He was glad to testify on any occasion to the kind and sympathetic character of the people. It was a great mistake on the part of any Englishman to look down upon Ireland. It is not too much to suppose that similar rebukes in India, about matters Indian, would not be wholly without wholesome effect.

LESS THAN four out of each hundred Americans lived in cities in 1790. The city population had increased in 1840 to eight per cent., now it is twenty two per cent. of the whole.

THE MASSACHUSETTS Bureau of Statistics has published some facts about Sunday railway trains near Boston, which are deserving of general attention. In 1860 there were no Sunday trains about Boston; but members of churches who desired to worship with favourite preachers at some distance from their homes petitioned to have church trains run for their accommodation. For the special benefit of church going people, the railways started a few local trains, although, at first, they were in violation of the law. Soon pleasure-seekers crowded the trains, which became more numerous and ran to longer distances, till now 193 excursion trains leave or enter the city every Sunday.

AT a meeting at Notting Hill, London, on the 19th ultimo, Sir Roper Lethbridge denied an assertion made by his opponent, Mr. Firth, that he had been instrumental in sending "lying telegrams" during the Afghan war while connected with the Government of India, and said he had received a letter from Mr. Firth, notifying that he had never meant to convey that. He hoped, therefore, that Mr. Firth would in justice publicly controvert this statement, and remove the impression that had been made in the minds of the electors. He (Sir Roper) was, however, desirous of saying that the telegrams which were sent by the Viceroy were perfectly correct.

THE FOLLOWING are chief winning numbers of the drawings of the Nizam's Club Lottery, Hyderabad, which took place on the 4th instant. The other numbers are too many to reproduce :

WINNING No.	PRIZES.
97,280 (1st Prize.)	30,000
53,842 (2nd Prize.)	20,000
14,472	1,000
19,980	1,000
71,196	1,000
88,893	1,000
112,057	1,000
949	500
17,892	500
23,070	500
36,927	500
39,922	500
52,788	500
86,838	500
103,627	500
116,349	500
122,503	500

THURSDAY, 24TH DECEMBER.

THE ANNUAL dinner of ex-Elphinstonians was held on Saturday at the Elphinstone High School, Bombay. The idea, which was started last year, of organizing a social gathering of this nature, where the past students of the Elphinstone Institution, separated by various grades and walks of life, might have an opportunity of meeting one another on a common platform, has already met with marked success. Covers were laid for about 150 Elphinstonians, and the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji, as one of the oldest and best esteemed of those who have been educated at the institution, was invited to preside. Although the dinner was open to every Elphinstonian, without distinction of caste or creed, all who sat down to dinner, with the exception of one or two Hindoos, were Parsees. The Hon. Mr. Telang came in after the dinner was over, in order to take part in the post-prandial oratory, which flowed very freely.

THE REVENUE of the *Times*' advertisements alone is said to exceed £400,000 per annum.

FIVE HUNDRED dummy rifles taken at Menhla have been sent to Rangoon. They are said to be simple carved wood but some Burmese troops were armed with them in hopes that their appearance would mislead the enemy.

OVER FOUR thousand and a half persons visited the Bengal Art ware and industrial Exhibition during the six days that the Exhibition was open to the public. The sum charged for admission, we understand will cover all the expenses of the show. How intensely and vexatiously exact the reckoning is? What does the "half" represent? A boy or a person with his limbs amputated? The public would have lost nothing if he had been omitted from the reckoning.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY have signed an agreement recognising Spanish Sovereignty over the Carolines; they receive commercial advantages in return.

ALARMING news is current in France respecting the situation in Annam and Tonkin. General Compensation denies that there is any ground for uneasiness. But it is thought that he is misleading the public.

WE HAVE to thank Messrs Smith, Stanstreet and Co. for a beautiful calendar for the coming new year. These annual calendars were introduced in Calcutta for the first time by the above firm, and this is the fifteenth year of their publication.

THE INDIAN section of the London Exhibition will be under the charge of the following Royal Commissioners:—Sir Phillip Cunliffe Owen, Sir George Birdwood, Mr. Buck and Mr. Royle, of the India Office. Mr. Buck has had conferred upon him the honorary title of Commissioner for India.

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON will shortly visit Calcutta, accompanied by an Aide-de-Camp, the Chevalier Michela. He proceeds to Dakka to see the Elephant Keddahs. The Prince is twenty-one years of age, and is the second son of Prince Joseph Charles Paul Bonaparte Napoleon ("Plon-Plon") and the Princess Clotilde, daughter of the late King Victor Emmanuel. Plon-Plon is a cousin of the late Emperor and son of Jerome Bonaparte and Princess Frederika of Wurtemberg. The Prince is a man of extensive culture and is now the leader of the Bonapartist faction. His son's visit to India is intended to be *incognito*, and purely an affair of pleasure.

MR. BERNARD is said to disapprove of annexation as a mode of settling Upper Burmah.

THE BRITISH Indian Association of Oudh has given Rs. 5,000 to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

BOMBAY has followed the example of Lucknow and Calcutta and arranged a show of the exhibits intended for the forthcoming Indo-Colonial Exhibition. The collection shewn includes some splendid gold and silver *kinkhobs* from Ahmedabad, the gold brocades of Ahmedabad, Yeola, and Jamnagar, beautiful silk sarees of Yeola and Kaladgi, silk *loongies* of Karodie, silk *kinkhobs* of Surat, and an innumerable variety of gold borders from Guzerat.

THE Agent-General in London for New South Wales, has received a telegram from Sir Patrick Jennings, K. O. M. G., Colonial Secretary, stating that the rumoured massacre of the exploring party sent to New Guinea by the New South Wales Geographical Society is unfounded.

THE JUTE MILL Companies of Calcutta have at last agreed, we learn, to work half time, the arrangement coming into force from the 15th February next for a period of six months, the intervening period being required to fulfil existing contracts. The Hooghly Mills Company alone refuses to join the movement.

IT is said that the long-talked-of scheme of the raising one or two militia regiments in this Presidency composed of Europeans and Eurasians, has engaged the serious attention of the authorities.

A MADRAS paper says, "the confinement of the Junior Queen of King Theebaw is expected at an early date. His Majesty has several daughters, but is not known to have a son living."

FRIDAY, 25TH DECEMBER.

THE GOVERNOR of Bombay and Lady Reay will be the Viceroy's guests at the Camp of Exercise. The following countries will be represented thereat:—Austria, Lieutenant-Colonel Prince Louis Esterhazy; France, Colonel Deseharnes, Commandant de Forcy; Germany Captain Baron Von Haininger; Italy, Count Salleta who commanded the expedition to Massowah and Captian Valleris; Russia, Colonel Simler, Colonel Prince Odviesky; United States, Lieutenant-Colonel Lajelle and Captain Mills.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy, provided he suffers no relapse, will leave the Presidency on the 12th January to attend the Camp of Exercise at Delhi.

MR. MARRIOTT has issued a process against Mr. Chamberlain, charging him with forging a letter from Sir Charles Dilke. The ways of "High Life" in England are really inscrutable to us unsophisticated people of India.

HERE is another illustration of the refined state of English Society. It is stated that criminal prosecutions will be instituted against a Dowager Countess and another aristocratic lady for contravening the Corrupt Practices Act, and thus rendering themselves liable to a year's imprisonment. Did they, like one greater than they, contribute ten smacks for each plumper?

A PENSION of three hundred pounds per annum has been offered to Professor Huxley, in recognition of his eminent scientific services. The Professor's life-long toil and exertion in the cause of scientific researches, had, we should have thought, entitled him to a better and more handsome recognition of his services.

RIEL's body was privately buried on November 19 at Regina, in a vault beneath the Catholic church there, Father Andre officiating. A guard has been placed to protect the remains. The officials have decided to take this course, fearing that a tumult might arise if the corpse were sent to Winnipeg for a public funeral.

A PEKIN telegram, from an authoritative source, represents the *entente cordiale* as completely re-established between France and China; the Chinese attitude being perfectly calm and friendly, and the French Minister well received and popular. The telegram delivered came from the Chinese Embassy in London.

THE LIBERAL candidate for the City of London has called the Irish manifesto a "mendacious document issued by Parnell and a gang of assassins." He accused Lord Randolph Churchill of working in the dark with "assassins." He also attributed the manifesto to his pen, and added "the feeling of the country is not going to tolerate the dictation of a pack of bog-trotting scoundrels." How refined! and yet Anglo-Indians denounce the Native Press for scurrility. "Physician heal thyself" is a maxim which is unknown to Anglo-Indians of a certain class.

A BERLIN telegram to the *Times* states that every telegram recording Conservative victories was hailed there with delight. The whole German nation wished Lord Salisbury's success. A Vienna telegram says that the credit of the present English adminis-

tration stands so high, that it would be an untoward event if Lord Salisbury had to leave office. A Cairo telegram is in the same strain.

THE LONDON correspondent of the *Times* of India writes: It may be interesting to mention that Sir Roper Lethbridge says he is in no way violating any confidence when he mentions the fact that he was asked his opinion before the Vernacular Press Act was passed as to its advisability. He was not in favour of passing that enactment. He thought a measure of "extension to the Vernacular Press of those benefits which had been largely conferred on the Anglo-Indian Press was a course more advisable to pursue."

MR. FIRTH, Radical candidate for North Kensington, recently circulated the statement that Lord Salisbury had instructed the Viceroy of India "to find or create a pretext for the Afghan war," and this statement was repeated by Sir Charles Dilke, with the addition that Mr. Firth had assured him that those words would be found in the Afghan Papers for 1879, page 149. A correspondent having informed Lord Salisbury of these facts, his lordship replied, "The calumny that he had directed the Viceroy of India to find or make a pretext for the Afghan war is one of the most impudent ever uttered."

SATURDAY, 26TH DECEMBER.

THE SHOWER of meteors which attracted such attention in India was, it would appear, predicted in England. The following circular was sent out from Lord Crawford's Observatory, Dun Echt: "Considering the great uncertainty which envelopes the fate of Biela's comet, it seems desirable to call to mind that about midnight on the 27th instant the earth will be in the path of the meteor seen to radiate from near Andromeda on November 27, 1872. The comet's periodic time, and presumably that of the meteors, being about 6.6 years, nearly two periods will have elapsed since the meteoric shower of 1872. If, therefore, the meteors are very widely distributed along the comet's orbit, there is a chance that they may again appear in considerable numbers this year. In 1892, and still more in 1905, there is a probability of a return of the display of 1872." The comet knocking down ill-behaved meteors who stood in the way. Some day the compliment will be returned to it, by a more ponderous rival.

THE GOOD people of a certain county in the north of Ireland have just been thrilled through and through. A young man of respectable appearance, who hailed from the Highlands of Scotland, applied for and obtained the post of gamekeeper to the squire. He knew his duties, and gave the utmost satisfaction; but the village gossips could not understand his wife. She was a young girl, of distinguished appearance and dress; and she was *absolutely* ignorant of cooking. She did not even know how to put a pot of potatoes on the fire. Presently a detective appeared, and then the mystery was solved. The young lady was a ward in Chancery, a peer's daughter (so at least it is whispered), and the heiress to £80,000. The man was a Highland gamekeeper, with whom the girl had fallen so ardently in love, that for his sake she was content to live in a cottage the life of a peasant for the rest of her days. Here is a sweetly romantic story; but the ending is sadly prosaic. The man was taken upon the charge of deserting his wife and six children, and leaving them chargeable on the parish, and has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

THE Nepal Contingent will not take part in the forthcoming military manoeuvres.

THE rice crop in Tirhoot, and indeed all along the Nepal frontier, has been unusually good and abundant this year. A brisk export trade is already beginning, and prices are low.

SOME experiments as to the speed of swallows have been recently made in Italy. Two swallows were taken from their young brood in Pavia, and conveyed to Milan, a distance of forty-four miles. On being released, they reached their nest in exactly thirty minutes. This would give a speed of eighty-eight miles an hour, or nearly 2,553 yards a minute! To many people the figures may be best understood by saying that speed was twice as fast as that of Flying Childers.

ACCORDING to the latest news from Nepal, matters remain apparently quiet there. The refugees in the Residency are being sent down to India with their families and property. Since the first outbreak on November 22, there seems to have been no loss of life. Perfect order has been maintained, and the new regime seems anxious to conciliate everybody.

It is reported that the Hon. W. W. Hunter O. S. I., Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India, will shortly visit the tracts in Orissa which were devastated by the late cyclone and storm-wave. Can statistics save the people or relieve their sufferings?

IN THE course of an address to the students of the Agra College, Sir Alfred Lyall, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, said:—

"I do not think I shall be accused of undervaluing literary attainments when I remind you that there is a very promising field open to you in India in the direction of modern science, especially in the cultivation of such practical departments as chemistry and mechanics on which our rising industries so much depend. I would, therefore, advise our leading graduates to consider well the advisability of following up courses of study that lead towards the scientific profession, and towards employment in the industrial undertakings and the manufacturing enterprises that are springing up in these provinces, or on the numerous railways that are opening up in this part of India."

"THE DEPRESSION of 'English' is the title of a paper by Mr. Scones in the last number of *Macmillan's Magazine*. The prominence given to English literature and history, to modern languages and science, in the scheme that threw open the Indian Civil Service to open competition, revolutionized the whole system of English education. A reaction, however, came on and extended eventually to the Universities, and has now permeated every nook and corner of the educational system. The State encouragement, through the great examinations in "English" and history has, however, been rudely abandoned. At Sandhurst College English literature has been abolished and history degraded to the standard of a second-class optional subject. In the Indian Civil Service Examination the literary and historical portions of the examinations in French, German, and Italian, or even Latin and Greek, were lopped off in 1878, and so few marks are now assigned to English literature and history that half the candidates at the last examination left English literature and history alone. The revolution effected by Lord Macaulay's Syndicate would have astonished him had he lived to see it.

THE REFORM party in Mauritius is dissatisfied with the restricted scope of the new constitution; but the English colonists are generally pleased with it. Party feeling is likely to run high at the elections in January next.

THE SOCIALISTS are active again in Germany, and the Government recommends more repressive measures.

THE EDITOR of a Swedish paper has been sent to jail for publishing insulting accusations against the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal of Sweden.

MISS HELEN TAYLOR was nominated a Parliamentary candidate for North Camberwell, but was refused by the returning officers. She protested and retired.

THERE SEEMS to be just now quite a rage for turning inland cities into seaport by means of ship canals. The last proposal of this nature comes from an Italian engineer, who suggests that Rome should be connected with the sea by a channel fifteen and a half miles in length. The proposed canal, which it is estimated would cost nearly seven millions and a half sterling, would have a width at the bottom of seventy-two feet and a depth of twenty-six feet, so that merchant ships of the largest kind could take advantage of it.

ATTENTION is called in German Medical Journals to the fact that so far back as 1849 the usefulness of inoculation with "rabies" poison as an antidote and preventive against the effects of bites by mad dogs was discussed in Jahr's "Klinischen Anzeigern," in the articles on "poisoning" and "Dog Rabies." Constantine Hering, a physician then living in Philadelphia, is there mentioned as having actually made use of this remedy.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1885.

MR. ILBERT'S UNIVERSITY ADDRESS.

WE were not present at the last Convocation of the Calcutta University, but it seems to have been disappointing to the public. The announcement that the Chancellor would preside and address the meeting had drawn together a large number of persons. Many persons who had timely learnt that the Viceroy would not be able to attend went to hear Mr. Ilbert, as an impression seemed to be abroad that he was an eloquent speaker, but there was not sufficient

accommodation for them. The acoustic quality of the Senate House is not of the best, and the ill-accommodated large gathering caused some noise which drowned the voice of the speaker. And, sooth to say, Mr. Ilbert's voice and style of delivery were not quite of the character which would trump a Midlothian audience. His speech was printed, but it had not been sufficiently well got by rote to come out freely, and the frequent necessity of referring to the printed copy and often of reading out marred the whole thing. Disappointment, vexation and annoyance were the prevailing impressions on every face, and they lasted sufficiently long to make a distinguished member of the Civil Service, and a District Judge by office, to rush to the press three days after to give vent to them. A Senator who happened to be on the platform only five or six chairs away from the Vice-Chancellor tells us that he could not hear two consecutive sentences together. No wonder that Mr. Beveridge, sitting in the front row opposite, but some fifteen or twenty feet away from the platform, should have failed to catch a word. Of course it is no fault of a person if he should happen to have a weak voice, but they are much to be blamed who place him in a position where his weakness would be put to a sore trial. As a distinguished Presidency Surgeon once told us with reference to a former Convocation "if you want the fanfare of trumpets it is a mistake to invest in a penny whistle." The great object of a Convocation address is to get up a fanfare for the celebration of a festival, and if the necessary amount of noise cannot be had the festival is deprived of its life. In these days of broad sheets and rapid printing, few care to sit up for two or three mortal hours to strain their attention for an inaudible speech. We should add, however, that Calcutta is not very affluent in oratory, and, with some exceptions, especially of Messrs. Erskine, Maine, and Seton-Karr, our University Vice-Chancellorial chair has not been much noted for that commodity. To turn, however, from the manner to the matter. The speech was long and thoroughly practical. It contains an elaborate history of the University for the past year, and for an administration report would have done admirably. In this respect it compares very favorably with the annual administration reports of the Syndicate which for conciseness, obscurity and dryness are unrivalled. We have read the speech with great interest, and are thankful for the information it places at our disposal in so attractive form. But the best of administration reports can no more supply the place of a Convocation address than the opening speech of the Chairman of a Railway company at an annual meeting can do so. What is wanted is an oration, and the merit of it is judged according to its classic purity of diction, the high aspirations, sublimity of thought and breadth of view—a model of literary composition for the public to admire,—and in this respect Mr. Ilbert's speech falls short of what it should have been, and what his scholastic reputation had led the public to expect.

Mr. Ilbert opens his speech with details of the recent changes which have been made in the working of the University, and then notices at some length the steady growth of the demand for the different examinations. This leads him naturally to the heavy failures at the last Entrance Examination. He admits that there was an uncommonly large number of failures and that it had "naturally enough caused much disappointment, and given rise to a great deal of comment, and it has been suggested that the difference between the results of the last and of previous examinations indicates an amount of variability and arbitrariness which is not creditable to the system." He denies, however, that there was any defect in the examinations. He says:—"These criticisms have, as was most proper, been made the subject of very careful consideration by the Syndicate. As regards the past, the Syndicate have come to the conclusion that there is no foundation for the suggestion that the general results of the examinations have been vitiated by caprice, error, or unfairness. And as regards the future, they have proposed certain modifications in the system of examinations which it is hoped will go far towards meeting the undoubted difficulties which have to be

encountered in examining such an enormous host of candidates." It is a pity that the learned gentleman thought proper to make this remark. True he is the official Chairman of the Syndicate, and is, as such, expected to defend his colleagues; but as he is likewise the Chairman of the Senate, and admits that the subject will come before the Senate for enquiry, he should have preserved his neutrality,—particularly as he was no party to the alleged "careful consideration," having been away at Simla—and not committed himself to one party in a dispute in which he is shortly to act as an umpire. What the "careful consideration" has been we know not, but certain it is that the proceedings of the Syndicate bear no satisfactory evidence of it, and equally certain it is that twenty-four Fellows of the University submitted a requisition asking for an enquiry by a special committee and the request was not only not granted, but the ordinary courtesy of reply to them was not vouchsafed. The denial of "caprice, error, or unfairness" is a little too bold, and a member of the Supreme Council of India would have done well not to father it even in the guarded form in which it is put forth. Of its utter worthlessness he would have been easily aware if he had made the slightest enquiry. Had he asked the Registrar, for instance, he would have easily known that four of the questions were wrong, and so proved to be wrong after the Examination was over, that the Syndicate was obliged to eliminate them, and distribute the marks attached to them in fractions over the other questions. The unfairness, not to say in justice, of this course was patent. The four questions carried marks which "would" have sufficed to enable a candidate to pass, had the questions been fit and proper, but the marks being distributed over the other questions (not always the most appropriate) the candidates got only a few small fractions where they should have got the whole. Either the questions were wrong and some persons were guilty of "caprice, error or unfairness" in framing them, or the Syndicate was wrong in eliminating them, and redistributing the marks attached to them. We think the statement about the "future" is also unfortunate. If the system is all right and proper, why tamper with it for the "future"? Either the system was faulty and did not work properly, or it was right and proper, and it has been disturbed by the Syndicate unnecessarily or unwisely. We leave to Mr. Ilbert to select whichever horn of the dilemma he likes best with full liberty to slip out between the horns if he should deem that course the most convenient.

Adverting to the proposed Allahabad University, Mr. Ilbert is reported to have said: "Remembering as I do that the population of the Lower Provinces alone is 60 millions of people and that the population of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is 44 millions, that is to say, nearly equal to that of the whole German Empire; remembering also that our hold, the hold of this University, on the people is now so firm and sure that we need fear no competition, I would say that, if and whenever a scheme is matured for establishing a University in the neighbouring Provinces, and if we obtain satisfactory assurance that there will be no lowering of those high University standards of which we are so justly proud; then we would not turn the cold shoulder on our new sister, but would welcome her as a helpmate, recognising that in the vast field of Indian education there is room for an almost unlimited number of workers, and an almost indefinite variety of systems. There is a confusion of ideas in this passage, about an examining University and a teaching University which we did not expect from so keen a lawyer as Mr. Ilbert; but we would not mind it much, if he will, when framing the necessary charter for the proposed University, carefully bear in mind the principle he has laid down in the passage we have taken the liberty to italicize in the above extract. If he can carry out the principle we would not object to a University in every district of India. Only we do not believe such a thing possible. As we pointed out lately the main argument in favor of the new institution is a lowering in the standard for English, or the alloying of the present Calcutta standard for English by a considerable admixture of verna-

cular pinchbeck, and can Mr. Ilbert reconcile it with the emphasis with which he has dwelt on the value of English as a medium of education?

The obituary notices in the speech are by far the most interesting parts of it, and our countrymen will read the remarks on Dr. Bannerji and Rai Kristodas Pal with great satisfaction. Dr. Bannerji was intimately connected with the University from a very early period, and he well deserved the tribute which has been paid to his memory. Of our predecessor Mr. Ilbert is equally appreciative, and his remarks, we doubt not, will be highly gratifying to our readers, and we need, therefore, make no apology for reproducing them here:—"I have dwelt on the details of Dr. Bannerji's life because his was essentially a local reputation, and I doubt whether he was much known except by those who were familiar with Calcutta and its ways. Far wider was the fame of the journalist and orator whose untimely death we had to deplore in the summer of 1884, and, if my reference to him to-day is brief, it is because I will remember the eloquent terms in which his character and qualities were described and his services were recounted at the great Town Hall meeting held to do him posthumous honour a year ago. No one was a more representative man of his time and country than Kristodas Pal. Born of humble parentage and starting with no advantages from wealth, caste or social rank, by honest hard work, by sheer perseverance and tenacity of purpose, he raised himself to a foremost place in the councils of his city, of his province, and of the empire. Succeeding at the age of some of the graduates of to-day, to the management of one of the oldest organs of public opinion in this country, by the readiness and versatility of his pen, by the patient industry which he displayed in mastering the details of the subjects with which he undertook to deal, by the fairness, breadth, and moderation of his utterances, he gradually and steadily advanced its reputation during his twenty-three years of editorship and raised it from a nearly moribund condition to the first place among native Indian journals. A landless man himself he won the complete confidence of the landed aristocracy of the province, and as Secretary to the British Indian Association he became their honoured friend, their chosen representative, and their trusted adviser. After having served his apprenticeship in the municipal discussions of the Calcutta Corporation he was appointed Member of the Legislative Council of Bengal, and there at once made his mark as a ready and formidable debater. The reputation which he gained in this field designated him in public opinion as the appropriate successor of Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore in the Council of the Governor-General, and it was during this period of his career that I learnt to respect him as an opponent and value him as a councillor, and acquired the right to mourn him as a friend. He was a Fellow of the University, and there was no subject in which he took a keener and more constant interest than that of national education. The minute which he wrote for the Indian Text-book Committee on which he served in 1879 is a model of thorough and painstaking work, and the evidence which he gave before the Bengal Provincial Committee of the Education Commission abounds in useful criticisms and valuable suggestions. His early death at the age of forty-five, when a brilliant and useful career seemed still before him, was the subject of national lamentation; and in truth as a personal friend, as a private citizen, and as a public character, there have been few in recent times who have been more sincerely and deservedly mourned than Kristodas Pal."

TROUBLES IN BURMA.

WITH the upsetting of the recognised government of a country, it is usual with its lawless characters to band together, to come to the fore, and to try to utilize anarchy and disorder to their own advantage. In Burmah the lawless have at the present moment the sympathy of the people generally who express in their own weak way their protest against their country being subjugated by a foreign nation. Hence it is that disturbances are now frequent in different parts of the country, which the military

authorities discreetly enough describe as *dacoities*. The evil has extended to even the long settled Lower Burmah, and it would not be far wrong to look upon the so-called *dacoities* in British Burma as a practical demonstration of the keen sympathy of the British Burmese with the Upper Burmese, in their endeavours for the preservation of national independence. The Military authorities are of course not disposed to give currency to full details of all such *dacoities*, but evil news cannot be altogether suppressed. The special correspondent of a contemporary telegraph from Mandalay that on the 15th instant a picquet stationed south of the city were attacked by large numbers of armed Burmese. Some Sepoys were wounded and the picquet fell back on the next picquet which again fell back on the third, and the insurgents had not dispersed until a strong patrol was sent out and killed some of their party. A postal launch returning to Rangoon empty was boarded by the "dakaits" while on a sand-bank below Ava. Another telegram says:

"The insurrectionary movement in the Shoaingin district has been extending and spreading to the Pegu district, and is doing immense damage. The rebels on the 18th instant attacked Kyaikto, about 15 miles south of the Sittang river, defended by Mr. Shaw, Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. Snadden, Assistant Superintendent of Police, with 25 Panjabis and about an equal number of the Burmese police. On the first sound of the rebel gongs the Burmese portion of the police fled, the rest entrenched themselves, and repelled incessant attacks of from 300 to 500 men for three days. Finally, finding the ammunition exhausted, the defending party escaped during the night to Pegu. They report Kyaikto and all large towns in that Sub-Division as burnt. The troops sent from Tungkoo reached Shoaingin on the 17th. On the 18th the town was attacked by a large force of the rebels, who were with some difficulty repelled, leaving 9 killed, and 56 wounded prisoners. The loss on our side was one. The Karen and Pegu canal lock gate has been destroyed at Myitko on the Sittang river, also the Ahyia bund of the same canal between Pegu and Myitko, causing a loss of about 40,000 rupees and a large escape of water. A steam launch, belonging to a ferryman, has been captured at Beeling and its district is in possession of the rebels. The telegraph line between Shoaingin and Pegu has been cut, and Thayetamine and Thongwah in the vicinity of Shoaingin have been burnt. Two additional companies of soldiers have been sent from Tungkoo, namely, a company of the Scots Fusiliers for Shoaingin and a company of the Bombay Grenadiers for Pegu. Two armed launches, manned by the Blue Jackets, are leaving for Pegu; 170 sepoy and 30 police have also left Moulmein for Thatong, south-east of Beeling, 100 of whom have started for the latter place and Kyaikto. A company of the Somersetshire Regiment leaves to-morrow for the scene. The Rangoon Garrison has been reduced and at Bareilly 400 Volunteers have been called out again for night patrols. The force now employed against the rebels is about 600. The rebels themselves are about 700 or 800 strong. The priest who leads them gives out that Theebaw having conquered the British in Upper Burma has deputed him to reconquer Pegu. The Tenasserim Government has offered Rs. 5,000 for his capture."

A third telegram says that a large party of Shans have given notice that they will attack Mandalay on Sunday. It is no doubt very kind and courteous of these gentlemen to give timely notice of their intentions, and we make no doubt that no pains will be spared for arranging for their proper and fitting reception, if there be any truth in the alleged notice. But on the whole the outlook for the present seems to be anything but cheering, and it would, we venture to think, have been better for the present to concentrate our forces and attention on the pacification of the country, instead of dissipating our energies fruitlessly in Bhamo. It is predicted that the Bhamo Expedition is expected to occupy three weeks. But if timely arrangements are not made for avoiding complications with China, no body can guarantee that the Expedition will not take as many months. In the mean time affairs in Burma may go from bad to worse.

A LOCAL EUROPEAN ARMY FOR INDIA

ONE of Reuter's recent telegrams informs us that the Government has not yet decided upon the measures to be adopted for supplying the additional British troops required for India. We earnestly hope the Home Government will carefully consider this important question in all its bearings before coming to a final decision. In his recent speech at Queen's-Park, Sir Charles Dilke, who, in all likelihood, will be appointed one of the Principal Secretaries of State in the next Liberal Ministry, strongly insisted on the necessity of having a separate army for India, and forcibly pointed out the evils of the short service as applied to this country. The Right Hon'ble Baronet said:—"A great deal of the new English military system has been adopted under the administration of my friend Mr. Childers, in whom I have the highest confidence as an administrator. I believe what has been done has been done well. But there are obvious difficulties connected with this short service system as regards portions of the British Empire. A large portion of our troops have to be continually serving in India and other tropical countries. It is found impossible to send very young men to these countries. If you send men under 20 years old to India they die in a much larger proportion than men two or three years older, and just as the French have lost an incredible number of young men in their campaigns in Tonquin, so have we found it impossible to send these young men to India. But you have the short service system largely composed of young men, and if you are not to send young men to India and other tropical countries you must weed out the youngest men and fill their places from the returns at home. The result of that system is greatly to destroy that regimental feeling which is considered so important by military men. Then, again, the short service system with its rapid changes involves considerable loss to India for home charges, which India cannot easily bear. I myself have always entertained the view which was formerly acted upon by this country. I am an old Tory on this question, and would like to revert to the time when a separate army for India and the colonies was organised on a system which I will explain, and which was much better than the constant transfers to India and back again, which take place at the present time. I know that the danger of a mutiny and of what has been termed a trades-union-feeling in a separate Indian army leading to strikes and dangers of that sort have often been put forward. I believe this to be an altogether exaggerated view, and I believe that it would be possible to treat a separate army for India very much like a trade which a man could go into or go out of when he chose with a short *minimum* service to prevent your losing money by the men returning almost the moment they went."

We commend the strong language of Sir Charles Dilke in respect of the necessity of having a separate army for India and the evils of the short service system as applied to this country, to the careful and attentive consideration of Government. The importance of the question raised by Sir Charles cannot be exaggerated. It is well known that even in the time of peace the cost of the Indian Army had of late years shown a tendency to increase; and now that it has been decided to increase it by ten thousand Europeans, the growing military expenditure will cause a great drain on the resources of India. We must not forget that, in order to effect any material reduction in the military expenditure of the Empire, it will not suffice simply to deal with details. It is absolutely necessary to introduce fundamental changes into the system in which the present Indian army is raised. "With regard to the army," observes Mr. Fawcett in his admirable volume on Indian Finance, "a partnership has been established between England and India, and as one of these countries is extremely rich, and the other extremely poor, much of the same incongruity and many of the same inconveniences arise as if two individuals agree to join in house-keeping, one of whom had £20,000 a year, and the other only £1000. An expenditure which may be quite appropriate to the one whose income is £20,000 would bring nothing but embarrassments to the one whose income is only £1,000. The money which is expended may be judiciously laid out, but if the

man with the smaller income finds that he is gradually becoming embarrassed with debt because he has to live beyond his means, it is no compensation to him to be told that he is only called on to contribute his proper share of the expenses. His position would be the more intolerable if he were treated as India was as regards her army, and after having been compelled against his wish to join the partnership, he is forced to continue in it whether he desires to do so or not." A dissolution of this partnership between England and India with regard to the army has, since the introduction of the system of short service in the British army, become in the highest degree desirable. It must not be forgotten that the amalgamation of the two armies was carried out in direct opposition to the strongly expressed remonstrances of Lord Canning, who was then Viceroy, and of almost every Indian statesman of authority and experience. A Commission was appointed to take evidence and advise between the retention of a local army largely increased and its absorption into the British army. The members of that Commission, for reasons best known to themselves, pronounced a verdict which was against the weight of the evidence recorded by them. All the highest Indian authorities including Sir James Outram, Lord Lawrence, and other eminent men whose opinions were entitled to great weight, were in favour of an extension of the local army, and the Council of the Secretary of State unanimously objected to the proposed amalgamation in the strongest terms. Even Lord Stanley (now Lord Derby) who was then at the head of the India Office, declared himself in favor of the opinion of the highest Indian authorities. But the matter was treated as a Cabinet question, the Commission reported in an adverse direction, and the amalgamation of the two armies was at once effected. Not the slightest regard was paid to the interests of dumb and helpless Indians. When the two armies were amalgamated, recruits for the English army, be it remembered, were enlisted for 12 years certain. So long as that system existed, the inconveniences attendant on the amalgamation of the two armies did not attract much attention, more especially as all the extra expenditure involved in the change fell upon the unrepresented and dumb Indian tax-payer.

We are aware that several objections have been raised against the maintenance of a local European army for India by the opponents of the measure. The first objection is, that perfect reliance cannot be placed on the loyalty of a European force cut off from all home associations. But we must not forget that the 60,000 men, who now garrison India, are just as thoroughly removed from home influence as a local army raised to serve the Queen could be. It may be asked why we trust them if it would be rash to trust their countrymen, enrolled, trained and officered precisely as other portions of the British Army. There may have been some force in this objection when communication between England and India was difficult. But it has no weight in these days when the two countries have been brought so near to each other. The Europeans in the civil branch of the public service in India do not now consider themselves as cut off from home associations and influences. If so, the case with the army cannot be different. The second objection, we admit, is weightier. It is contended that the means of raising a local European force for India do not exist. But this objection can also be satisfactorily met. It is not desired that the local forces should be raised locally. The recruitments should be made in England as in the days of the East India Company and the necessary establishments may be easily maintained; or there may be two recruitments under the Horse Guards, one for English service, and one for India, the principal differentiation being made in the period of service. Some suggest that there ought to be two branches—a local branch and a general branch. The present strength is 60,000, and when the proposed addition has been made, the total will amount to 70,000 men. They would maintain half of this number as a local army. If this is done, no difficulty will be experienced in keeping a local European force for India in its proper strength. It is well that in the days when a local European army was maintained in this country, Company's service was eagerly sought after in England. This

plan reduces the evil by one half. But we do not like this half measure. If the half be possible, the whole must be equally so. Formerly the men enlisted under a special Act of Parliament, were engaged to serve for twelve years, having however, the option to serve on in order to earn a better pension. Both officers and men enjoyed better terms than the Queen's troops could look forward to. The pay of all ranks was better, and the allowances on retirement were more liberal. The Company's European army in the days of its separate existence was held in such estimation by the class from which young soldiers chiefly come, that wherever the recruiting sergeants of the Crown and of the Company worked side by side, for one youth who volunteered to serve the Crown three offered their services to the Company. It has been repeatedly proved before Parliament and departmental committees that India has at the present time to pay at least twice as much for her recruits as she would have to pay if she could obtain them herself,—might make service in army so attractive that, to the disadvantage of England, she would draw away some of the best recruits. This is probably the real reason why India has been made compulsorily to share in the costly military organization of England.

A NOVEL IDEA OF LOYALTY.

ADMINISTRATION Reports and Government Resolutions thereon are, we suppose, not meant to be nor accepted as a very pleasant reading, but they sometimes afford not a little amusement to those who may take the trouble of wading through them. Speaking of the state of public feeling and the public press the Government Resolution on the General Administration Report of Dacca for 1884-5 says:

"Interest in public affairs is confined to a very small minority of the population of these districts. The Commissioner writes:—

"The Tenancy Bill was much discussed by the landlords residing in or near the head-quarters of districts and sub-divisions, but the smaller zemindars and the great majority of the tenants scarcely knew anything about it, beyond having a vague idea that it would benefit the latter at the expense of the former. Since the passing of the Act all feeling on the subject appears to have subsided, except in Mymensingh, where the minds of the people are still in an expectant attitude."

Mr. Samuells, Collector of Furreedpore, writes:

"Here, as elsewhere, I find the zemindars very ill-informed as to the effects of proposed legislation. This arises partly from want of education and ignorance of business habits, and partly from a *laudable spirit of loyalty, which prevents them from criticising the acts of the supreme authority. The idea of objecting to any law which Government may think fit to pass is as foreign to their ideas as open resistance would be.*"

Mr. Dutt, Collector of Backergunge, gives similar evidence with regard to the general spirit of loyalty, and adds that—

"Among the educated classes this feeling exists side by side with a strong desire for those rights and concessions which are claimed for them by their best newspapers in Calcutta."

Mr. Samuells must have very queer notions about loyalty indeed. We cannot understand how a responsible officer of Mr. Samuells's position, could take it upon himself to say in a public report, that it is a *laudable spirit of loyalty* that prevents people from honestly criticising the acts of the Supreme Government. We have it on Mr. Samuells's authority that the Zamindars of his district are ill-informed as to the effect of the legislation, which he admits to be due to want of education and ignorance of business habits. Side by side, then, with ignorance and want of business habits, Mr. Samuells places this *laudable spirit of loyalty*, and is evidently much pleased that the ill-informed Zamindars of Furreedpore should have been prevented from criticising the act of the Government. If the idea of objecting to any law which the Government may think fit to pass is NOT already as foreign to the ideas of these ill-fated Zamindars, as idea of open resistance to them, Mr. Samuells would, it seems, leave no stone unturned to have this good and wholesome idea inculcated.

and impressed on them forthwith. We had to learn from the pages of an administrative report wholesome truths like these, and we are, we suppose, according to the principles enunciated above precluded from expressing our surprise that the responsible HEAD of a Government should give currency to absurdly mischievous opinions and arrant nonsense like these, by passing over the remarks without comment or protest and practically endorsing and approving of the views therein contained. Is it to be understood that the authors of reports and resolutions like these regard that all criticisms of Government measures proceed from a *spirit of disloyalty* that is certainly not *laudable*, and that it was this spirit that actuated the honest opponents of the Tenancy Act? We wonder Mr. Dutt has not come in for a severe censure for not having adopted Mr. Samuells's style in speaking of the strong desire for those rights and concessions which are claimed for the people by their best newspapers in Calcutta.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

AT A meeting of the Central Committee of the Bengal Branch of the National Association for the Supply of Female Medical Aid to the Women of India recently held under the presidency of the Countess of Dufferin, it was resolved that the first General Meeting of the Association should be held in Calcutta on or about the 22nd January. As the Viceroy is expected to return to Calcutta from the Camp of Exercise after the march past on Tuesday, the 19th, Her Excellency the Countess may be in time to take part in the proceedings of the meeting.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S Resolution on the Report of the Calcutta Municipality for 1884-85 has been published. The Resolution says that the working of the Corporation in its more important aspects has been carefully enquired into during the year by the Sanitary Commission and has been so thoroughly reviewed both by the Bengal and the Indian Governments that the Lieutenant-Governor considers any lengthened discussion of the same unnecessary. The Lieutenant-Governor, therefore, is content to notice the figures and accounts only, and we are thus spared fresh homilies on the shortcomings of our Municipality. But the resolution does not go to show that the backslidings of our corporators have by any means been forgiven or forgotten. The very curt and summary manner in which the consideration of the working of the Corporation in its more important aspects has been disposed of, indicates that the fate of the Corporators is sealed, and that their case has been so authoritatively decided against them, that it does not admit of re-opening. If they have failed to accept His Honor's dictum about ten per cent. or maximum house-rate, they have at least done something which might justly be expected to condone their other and more serious offences. One should have expected to see His Honor graciously notice and express approval of the efforts of the Town Council in furthering His Honor's pet scheme—the panacea of all earthly, at any rate Municipal, woes,—the erection of additional bathing platforms. The Council's endeavours in this connection does not, strangely enough, come under the category of "the matters of varying importance," which the Town Council, in the language of the Resolution are "said to have dealt with," among others.

MR B. L. GUPTA having joined on Monday last his substantive post as Presidency Magistrate, Northern Division, Calcutta, Syed Ameer Hossain, his *locum tenens*, has reverted to Sealdah. The Syed is an able and experienced officer and has worked well. During the short time he was on the Calcutta Bench he endeared himself to all classes of the community by conscientious discharge of his duties.

THE REPORT of the Amalgamation Committee is now under the consideration of the Bengal Go-

vernment whose decision will be published at an early date. It is said to be probable that the Government will introduce a Bill in the Bengal Council this year for the amalgamation of the Calcutta Corporation with the Suburban Municipality, which if possible will be passed into law next session.

SIX HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR BOOKS and periodicals were received in the Bengal Library during the second quarter of the current year, of which 185 only are classed as educational and the rest come under the comprehensive but not very precise title of non-educational.

WE ARE GLAD to announce that His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to appoint Raja Amir Hossein Khan Bahadur of Mahinudabad, Oudh, a member of the Legislative Council. We need hardly say that the honor is well deserved.

THE EXAMINATION of candidates for admission to the Statutory Civil Service will be held at the Senate House, College Square, on the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th January next and the examination for admission to the Opium Department will be held at the same place on the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st January. It is officially notified that the number of appointments to be competed at the latter Examination will be three.

THE Mandalay telegram to the effect that Chinese forces have occupied the passes close to Bhamo, has been followed by another and a very natural one from London saying that it is affirmed on apparently good authority that China will expect a concession of territory to compensate for the annexation of Burma. Most probably she will, it is said, make a demand for Bhamo and the settlement of the question must be made, as soon as possible.

WE ARE VERY SORRY to hear of the death of Mr. H. H. Locke, the Principal of the local school of Arts, on the Christmas day under rather painful circumstances. The deceased had gone to the Waterloo Hotel with a number of friends and was found in a state of insensibility in the water closet attached to the hotel. Efforts were made to bring him round but were unavailing. In deference to the feelings of his relatives no regular inquest was held, as it is believed that he died from natural causes. Mr. Locke was connected with the School of Arts for over twenty years and did much to maintain the school in a state of efficiency.

IT LOOKS as if the dark prophecy that the present year would be one of ceaseless war, bloodshed and rapine promises to be fulfilled to the very letter. Servia, Afghanistan, Siam, Tonquin, Burma, have all been scenes of fighting on a large or small scale and the list is by no means complete. Public attention had for some time past been directed to another series of struggles in regions which though not fairly within the pale of Imperial or continental politics have interest and importance of their own. France had for some time past been carrying on quite a little war of her own in Madagascar against the Malagassy Government and has at last gained her point which may in some measure make up for her late reverses in Tonquin. Not long ago we had occasion for noticing the loud protestations of the French authorities that they were already so much handicapped by their onerous colonial responsibilities that they had no further intention or ability of pursuing a policy of aggression and would abandon, so to speak, their dearly bought supremacy in Tonquin, as matters there were not supposed to be very prospering. But we discredited the announcement from the beginning and regarded it as nothing but a clever rouse put forth to attain some ulterior object. We were, therefore, not far wrong in supposing their sanctimonious disavowal of aggressive policy in their colonies did not signify much, judging in the light of their doings in Madagascar. The

operations against the Hovas were prompted by commercial reasons and a desire to regulate and control the foreign relations of the Malagassy Government, so that French interests might not suffer from foreign encroachment on the island. We are pretty well accustomed to *causa belli* where a civilized government has any interest at stake in any uncivilized or semi-civilized country. A protracted struggle has, however, ultimately terminated in a French protectorate in the island as the basis of peace between France and Madagascar. A French Resident will be stationed at Antananarivo who will control the foreign affairs of the Malagassy Government, and French troops will occupy Tamatave until the payment of an indemnity of ten millions to France is completed. It is said that it may not be very easy for the Hovas to meet the last named demand of the French, which is suspected to be a cunningly framed one, so that in case of the Malagassy Government failing to comply therewith, the protectorate may end in another and a more desirable shape and the French occupation of Tamatave come to be a permanent one like the Berar provinces of Hyderabad.

A CONFERENCE of delegates from different parts of the country and representing different Political Associations was held at the British Indian Association rooms on Friday, the 25th instant, and the two following days. The Conference was convened at the instance of the British Indian Association, the Indian Union and the Indian Association. Delegates from Pubna, Faridpore, Burdwan, Chinsurah, Kanaipore, Baidyabati, Kati, Katada, Krishnagore, and the North Western Provinces and the Orissa People's Association and the Barh Association also sent their representatives. The Chair on the first day was taken by Babu Durga Churn Law, C. I. E., and the Conference was attended by H. H. the Maharaja of Durbhanga, the Hon'ble Rai Saheb Vishwanath Narain Mandlick, Raja Purna Chunder Sing, Bahadoor, the Hon'ble Peary Mohun Mookerjee, Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, Babu Jogendra Chunder Ghose, Babu Mohesh Chunder Chowdhury, Dr. Gurudas Banerjee, and Babu Surendro Nath Banerjee, among others. The Reconstitution of the Legislative Councils and the Arms Act question were discussed on the first day; the question of retrenchment of expenditure and the Civil Service question and Lord Kimberley's Reply were discussed upon on the second day; and the subjects of the third day's discussion were the separation of the Judicial from the Executive authority in the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Mafassil and the Reconstitution of the Police. Mr. Cotton took part in the proceedings of the Conference and assured the delegates that many of his countrymen in England sympathised with the aspirations of the Natives of this country and their desire for more enlarged representation in the Legislative assemblies of the Empire, but counselled moderation.

OUR READERS may remember the graphic description which Mr. Norman, the Collector of Muzafferpore, gave of the evil effects of the "Kartali" system of sublease in Behar, which we reproduced in our notice of the last year's report of the Patna Division. "There is growing up in our midst," said Mr. Norman, "in spite of our efforts at beneficent legislation, a system under which the ryot mortgages his entire holding and the very site of his house for a period probably extending beyond his own life-time, redemption being contingent on the repayment of a loan. The ryot, to use a common expression, is selling himself body and soul into hopeless servitude." In this year's report, Mr. Norman furnishes a few more particulars of the same vicious system of tenure, which is eating into the very vitals of the province. He says:—"The ryot resorts to such leases as a protection against enhancement of rent by his landlord and as a means of raising a loan on comparatively easy terms to meet the difficulties in which his improvidence and extravagance have involved him. As long as the Behar peasant continues to be the improvident person he is in want of ready money to meet the expenses of marriage and other family or caste

ceremonials, or to pay off old debts, or buy bullocks or jewellery for his wife, so long will the planters be able to obtain lands for the extension of their cultivation on profitable terms. It is this impecuniosity of the ryots, and the constant need they are in of ready money, that constitutes the great strength of the industry. The new Rent law will do much to strengthen the position of the ryots and secure them from enhancement and illegal dispossession; but it will be many years before the law has any material effect on the present relations between the cultivators and indigo-planters in the direction of benefiting the one at the expense of the other. The law will no doubt make the ryots secure in their holding on the payment of a fair rent: but other causes must operate before he can treat with the Indigo-planters on an equal footing for the cultivation of Indigo. It is in the constant drain on his resources from the necessity which custom and caste rules entail on him of spending more than he can afford on family and caste ceremonials that constitute the weakness of the ryot's position and impoverish him to such an extent that he is obliged to go to the readiest lenders to obtain funds to support himself and his family. Till this taint which runs through native society, from the highest to the lowest, is eradicated, the ryots will never become a substantial class and free to deal with their lands as they please. When they learn to live within their means, they will be able to dictate their own terms to the indigo-planters, and the latter will no longer be able to carry on their cultivation on the profitable terms they can now command. But in the ordinary course of things that day is far distant, and in the immediate future indigo has nothing to fear from the Rent law. Its position is indeed strengthened by it in so far as many concerns are acquiring possession of land under sub-leases, and assuming the position of occupancy ryots with all the advantage which the recent legislation attaches thereto." Drastic remedies must be resorted to to eradicate "this taint."

ALTHOUGH no formal resolution on the subject has been published in the official Gazette we have it on the authority of our Lahore contemporary, that Sir Alfred Lyall's Government has practically acquitted Mr. Laidman of the serious charges that were brought against him, the finding of the Allahabad High Court notwithstanding. It will be remembered that the Jury and Sir C. Petheran, the presiding Judge, acquitted Captain Heasly in the libel case, and held that Mr. Laidman habitually abused the native suitors of his court. Not having Sir Alfred's minute before us we are unable to understand how His Honor came to the conclusion that Mr. Laidman had not fair play in his trial, and that the charges against him were utterly unfounded, unless, of course, it is to be supposed that no European—particularly a member of the Heaven-born Service like Mr. Laidman—can be said to have had a fair trial, if the decision goes against him, no matter if the decision is arrived at by the highest tribunal in the land assisted by a jury of his peers. Sir Alfred evidently attaches more importance to the got up memorials and anonymous letters in which Mr. Laidman's good conduct and ability were gratuitously certified to than to the careful decision of the High Court on the sworn evidence of witnesses, which is now pronounced to be vague and unsatisfactory. We do not know in what light the Allahabad High Court will view the practical reversal of, and indirect slur on, their judgment by the head of the Executive Government, but there cannot be the least doubt that it will have a very baneful effect on the people of the country, in whose eyes the prestige of the tribunal which they have been taught to regard as the repository of justice, will be considerably lowered. We had expected better of Sir Alfred Lyall; but he has disappointed us. We are afraid that *Esprit de corps* was too strong in him, and he felt himself in honour bound to screen and shelter a fellow-member of his Service. But even Sir Alfred is obliged to admit that Mr. Laidman was guilty of using language which "is incompatible with the calmness and dignity which judicial officers should maintain." And as a reward for his meritorious services and marked courtesy to the natives, Mr.

Laidman on his return from his holiday trip to England, was provided with a comfortable berth in the Customs Department, and was subsequently given a lift as the officiating Sessions Judge of Azimghur. Is it, under circumstances like these, to be wondered at, that our Civilian *kuzoors* should treat the natives of the country as helots? They are confident that there is a paternal government to back them, and to bring them off unharmed and unscathed, no matter whatever scrape they may have got into.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following books and pamphlets:

1. First Lessons in Geometry for the use of Technical, Middle and High Schools, by B. Hanumanta Ram, Esq., B.A.
2. Indian Telegraph Guide, Part I, corrected up to 1st January 1886.
3. Accounts relating to the Trade by land of British India with foreign countries, April to Sept, 1885.
4. Returns of the Rail-Borne Traffic of Bengal, during the quarter ending the 30th June, 1885.
5. Administration Report on the Railways in India for 1884-85, by Col. F. S. Stanton R. E., Director General of Railways, Part II.
6. Messrs John Dickinson & Co's Fresh Price List of Printing Papers, Cards and Envelopes &c., together with their samples.
7. Messrs. Smith Stanistreet and Co's Almanac for 1886.
8. Samaya-Dipika for Kartik 1292 B. E.
9. General Report on Public Instruction in Assam for 1884-85.

TELEGRAMS.

ARRANGEMENTS for reinforcing the British Army in India have now been completed. The first detachment of 1000 men will leave for India on the 2nd of January. The remaining nine thousand will follow at intervals.

A FRIGHTFUL explosion took place on the 23rd instant at Mady Colliery Pontypridda in which, it is feared, that 200 miners perished.

AFTER eight days' hearing the case in which 92 Tulavias were charged with rioting and murder at Baroach has terminated, 24 have been discharged for want of sufficient evidence, and 68 committed to the Sessions on the charges of rioting and murder. The Sessions commence early in January.

THE RENEWAL of hostilities in the Soudan has rendered the Anglo-Egyptian convention a dead letter. Lieutenant Cameron of the Cameron Highlanders who was recently severely wounded at Koshay, has died.

WITHIN the last few weeks the wrecks of five first class steamers have, we regret to record, been reported. The Steamer *Tangier* bound for London with a large cargo on board from Madras, but fortunately no passengers, has struck on an unknown reef near Covelong, close to where the *Karamania* was wrecked week before last. Masulah boats and coolies were despatched from Madras to land the cargo, and the *Madras*, the *Canning* and the *Olive* were sent to her assistance.

A LARGE number of the employes of the Manuckjee Petit Cotton Mills, who had struck work, being enraged at their defeat in a suit to recover wages, on the ground of their having left without giving due notice, assaulted the Parsee manager of the mill, on the 19th instant. A number of Parsees of the neighbourhood went to the manager's assistance, and a free fight ensued, in which a number of persons were severely wounded. The disturbance was quelled by the Police, who made a large number of arrests.

ALARMISTIC reports about the wholesale murder of the eleven European employes of Bombay-Burma Company on the Manipur frontier seems to have been greatly exaggerated. Colonel Johnstone, the Political Agent at Manipur has received a friendly letter from the Kendat Woon, together with one from Mr. Morgan. The Kendat and Mingin Woons have stoutly protected Messrs. Morgan, Bretts, the two Ruckstuhls, Bates, Hill, and Ross from the emissaries sent from Mandalay to murder them; but unfortunately Messrs. Allen, Moncure, and Roberts were captured on the river and murdered. The native followers were treated with fearful barbarity.

Colonel Johnstone has sent off handsome presents to the protecting Woons, and money for the captives; and he himself marches to the Kubo Valley in case the Burmese officials require support against the dakaites, pending the arrival of British troops up the Chindwin river. And even as to the fate of the last named gentlemen some doubts are yet entertained, and it is hoped in some quarters that the story of their cruel murder may yet prove untrue. It is understood that Mr. Bernard remains at Mandalay until the receipt of definite intelligence regarding the policy of Government about the future administration of the country.

THE COMMISSION of the Military Attaches of the great powers has arrived at the Servo-Bulgarian Frontier and decided that the Servian troops were to evacuate Bulgarian territory by the 25th instant, and the Bulgarians were to evacuate Servia by the 27th. The Armistice is to be prolonged until the 1st of March. Bulgaria and Servia have accepted the terms of the armistice, and will appoint peace delegates. Prince Alexander has issued an order of the day announcing the prolongation of the armistice, and thanking the Czar for the high eulogium passed upon the Bulgarian troops for their bravery. The Prince admits that the successes of his army were due to the discipline acquired under their Russian teachers.

IN spite of Mr. Gladstone's denunciation of the accuracy of the statement of the *Pall Mall Gazette* that he has formulated a scheme for an Irish Parliament, it is felt pretty certain that the Ex-Premier has not been altogether idle in respect to this matter, as he would have a supposed credulous public to believe. The *Times* follows the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and has, in a leading article, announced that Mr. Gladstone has submitted a plan to the Queen for the constitution of an Irish Parliament which has been duly referred by Her Majesty to the cabinet. If such a plan is being broached in earnest, the fact is sure to leak out somehow or other, and it is difficult to believe the Grand Old Man should come forward to give it a flat denial. Doubtless there are grave difficulties in the way, but this much is certain that Mr. Gladstone will not neglect to secure the Irish votes in order to strengthen his party against the Conservatives. It would seem that the Liberal leaders are divided in opinion as to the fit course to pursue, as otherwise the important announcement would not have been refuted. Lord Hartington has written a letter declaring that he has no knowledge of any scheme for granting Home Rule to Ireland, and that his own views on the subject remain unchanged. Mr. Forster has written a letter condemning the idea of Home Rule for Ireland. The prospects, therefore, of a Liberal coalition with the Parnellites must remain unaccomplished so long as the Liberal leaders cannot agree among themselves and the Conservatives may yet hope to hold their own against these disintegrated opposing forces.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—SURPASSINGLY EFFICACIOUS AS A RESTORATIVE MEDICINE AND FOOD.—Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes:—"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. The practice which often privails of mixing certain ingredients with Cod Liver Oil, to render it agreeable to the taste, is highly objectionable, for we have it on the authority of Dr. de Jongh himself, that anything which sophisticates it, takes largely from its therapeutic value. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years had attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co. 210, High Holborn, London.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette, 23rd December, 1885.

GENERAL.—The 15th December 1885.—Mr. W. Kemble c.s., reported his departure from India on special leave on the 27th November 1885.

Baboo Radha Madhub Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cutwa, Burdwan, is allowed leave for one and half months.

Baboo Juggut Chunder Shome, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rampore Hat, Beerbhoom, is transferred to Burdwan and is appointed to have charge of Cutwa Sub-division of that district, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

This cancels the order of the 19th ultimo, appointing Baboo Juggut Chunder Shome to have temporary charge of the Bishenpore Sub-division of the Bankura district.

Mr. J. H. Bernard, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector. Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of the district of Mymensingh.

Baboo Toolsi Das Mookerjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, was on leave under section 129 Rule 1, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Dr. E. W. Chambers of his appointment as Coroner of Calcutta.

Mr. B. L. Gupta is appointed to be Coroner of Calcutta with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Baboo Burhandeo Naran, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhanga, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

Mr. C. N. Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Behar, Patna, is transferred to Howrah.

Mr. A. Ahmad, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Patna, is appointed to have charge of the Behar sub-division of that district.

Baboo Akhoy Coomar Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore, is transferred to Bogra, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that district, on being relieved by Baboo Juggo Mohun Roy.

Baboo Juggo Mohun Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, on leave, is transferred to Balasore, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that district.

Mr. W. H. Page, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Furreredpore, is allowed leave for one month.

Mr. F. W. Badcock, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnas, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Furreredpore during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. H. Page, or until further orders.

Mr. R. M. Towers, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Midnapore, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. Tr. D. Beighton, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Moorshedabad, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. W. F. Meres, is appointed to be District and Sessions Judge of Furreredpore, but will continue to be on deputation under the Government of India until further orders.

Mr. J. Crawford, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Nuddea, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. J. F. Bradbury, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Backergunge is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. J. G. Charles, is appointed to be District and Sessions Judge, Pabna, but will continue to act as Additional Judge, 24-Pergunnas, until further orders.

Mr. C. A. Kelly, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Dinagore, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. J. Whitmore is appointed to be District and Sessions Judge of Noakhally, but will continue to act as District and Sessions Judge, Kungpor, until further orders.

POLICE.—The 29th December 1885.—The leave on private affairs for six months granted to Mr. F. A. Chichester, Assistant Superintendent of Police, has been commuted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India into leave on medical certificate for twelve months.

Mr. C. P. Crouch, District Superintendent of Police, is posted to Balasore.

Mr. G. H. P. Livesay, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to Gya on being relieved of his present appointment as Temporary Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police for the town of Calcutta.

Mr. W. D. Pratt, District Superintendent of Police, Moorshedabad, on leave, is transferred to Burdwan.

REGISTRARS.—The 21st December 1885. Baboo Jagat Chunder Gangooly, Special Sub Registrar, Howrah, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr. H. H. Birch, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigore, is also appointed to be Sudder Sub-Registrar of Julpigore, with effect from the 24th November 1885, vice Mr. J. T. Babonau, transferred.

Baboo Rajendra Nath Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, is also appointed to be Sudder Sub-Registrar of Rampore Beaulah with effect from the 12th instant, vice Mr. M. Cox.

Advertisements.

FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS.

The sufferers from the floods and earthquake will only obtain Cabbages, Carrots, Turnips, Radish, pees Cauliflower Etc. Etc. free of charge even the postage will be paid by me as in the previous occasion. Each application will bear the approval of known men either Government Officials of any rank, school masters, head Pundits, Zemindar or Talukdur Etc. Etc. of the place.

The free distribution ceases from the 15th of Aughran next.

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35	73 8 0	56 0 0	47 12 0	35
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TAGORE LAW LECTURES, 1880.

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE HINDU LAW OF
INHERITANCE.

Together with: I—A Description, and an Inquiry into the Origin, of the Sra dha Ceremonies; II—An Account of the Historical Development of the Law of Succession from the Vedic Period to the present time; and III—A Digest of the Text Law and Case-Law bearing on the subject of Inheritance.

BY RAJKUMAR SARVADHIKARI B. L.
TAGORE-LAW PROFESSOR 1880.

OPINIONS OF EMINENT AUTHORITIES AND
OF THE PRESS.

Sir Henry Sumner Maine, K.C.S.I., LL.D., F.R.S.

Professor Rajkumar Sarvadhikari—the author of an instructive treatise on the 'Law of Inheritance'..... A learned contemporary Native lawyer.—*Dissertations on Early Law and Custom*, pp. 56-64.

Selections from the records of the Government of India.

Home Department, No. cxov, p. 38

...The best original work on Law published last year—perhaps the grandest yet received in the Library—was Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari's Tagore Lectures on the Principles of the Hindu Law of Inheritance. It is an important work on the Hindu Law, written with the erudition and ability of a master.

DR. RAJENDRALALA MITRA, LL.D., C.I.E.

...The learned author is well deserving of the praise given and a great deal more. He has produced a work which marks a new era in Hindu authorship. To the practising lawyer the work does not, perhaps, afford much new matter, for the law he cares for is not Hindu Law, but the case-made-law which English judges totally ignorant of the original sources of that law, have thought fit to designate as such; but to the historical student, those who desire to know what Hindu law really was, what fundamental principles underlie it, and how it was gradually developed, it will prove a rich mine of information.

Edinburgh Review, October 1883, p.338.

An accomplished Native lawyer.

Westminster Review, New Series, No. 126, April 1883, p. 552.

Mr. Sarvadhikari has shown a great capacity for research and intellectual labour.

Saturday Review, March 24 and 31, 1883.

...A systematic treatise on the Hindu law of inheritance What gives the work a real interest beyond its strictly technical value, and makes it a sign of the times, is that Professor Rajkumar Sarvadhikari fully perceives the wider bearings of his subject. He is not only a Sanskrit scholar, and learned in the wisdom of his own people, but he realizes the importance of Hindu law to Western scholars for the purposes of comparative and historical jurisprudence.

Law Times, April 21, 1883.

This book is one which it takes some time and trouble to master, but it is well worth while to do so, except from the narrow point of view of a purely English lawyer.

It remains to congratulate the author, which we do with much pleasure, on the great skill he has shown in writing an interesting and valuable law book in a foreign language. It is not too much to say that many an English text writer might take a lesson from this book in the use of his mother-tongue.

Pioneer, July 20, 1882.

The volume before us forms a complete guide to the complex questions of inheritance which are continually arising, and is therefore extremely useful to law students and lawyers. But, apart from its legal merits, there is much to interest the general reader, both in the account given of the *sraddhas*, and in the historical development of the law of succession from the Vedic ages to the present time.

Before taking leave of the author, we would give as our opinion that, for a very long time, no such intelligent, clear, and masterly exposition of such a difficult branch of Hindu law as inheritance is, has been brought before the public. A far more thorough knowledge of what the true Hindu law on this subject is, will be obtained from reading this book, than from wading through all the reports of decided cases that have ever been written.

Calcutta Review, October 1882.

Professor Sarvadhikari has produced, under the above title, a most acceptable addition to the literature of Hindu law. Of the origin of this law in general, he gives a useful summary, and using, as he does, the aid not only of eminent European Sanskritists, but also of the great modern thinkers, Maine and Herbert Spencer, he has given a substantial contribution to the philosophic history of the subject.

Referring to Professor Sarvadhikari's book all who are curious to see the details of development as shown by the Bengal school, we will here only note that it adopts the more liberal and progressive doctrines in regard to every subject on which there is a conflict between the schools.

Civil and Military Gazette July 4, 1882.

To the class of readers for whom it is primarily intended, the work should prove of great value, and to those also who are no longer students in the sense of learners, but who still desire to devote their leisure hours to increase and verify their knowledge, the work in question should afford considerable interest. The remaining chapters of the work are devoted to a detailed discussion of the rules of inheritance prevailing under the Mitakshara and Dayabhaga systems of law and contain much interesting information. But we have said enough to show that Mr. Sarvadhikari has chosen for the subject of his lectures a branch of Hindu law, which is not only of the greatest practical importance, but which even from a purely historical point of view, possesses great value for the student of comparative jurisprudence.

Madras Times, September 1882.

The most interesting and important part of the work before us is that which works out principles of inheritance, and shows their gradual elaboration. The tables of succession, at the end of the tenth lecture give a comprehensive and comparative view of the law of succession, which, we think, will be as valuable as it is interesting.

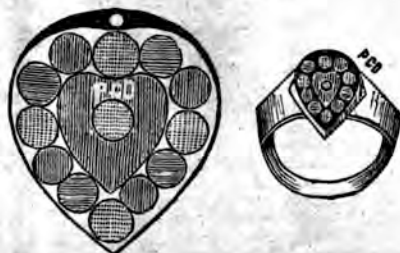
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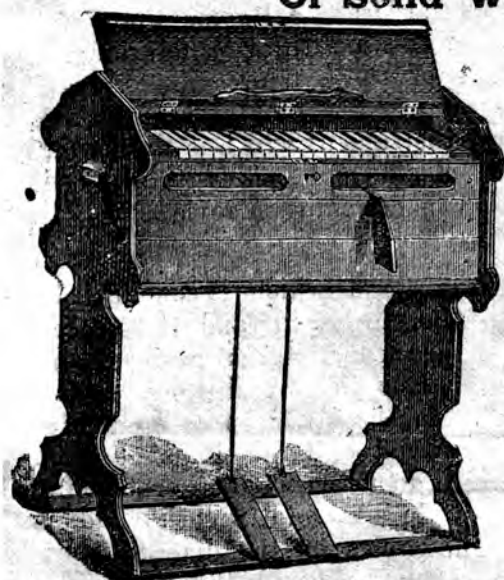
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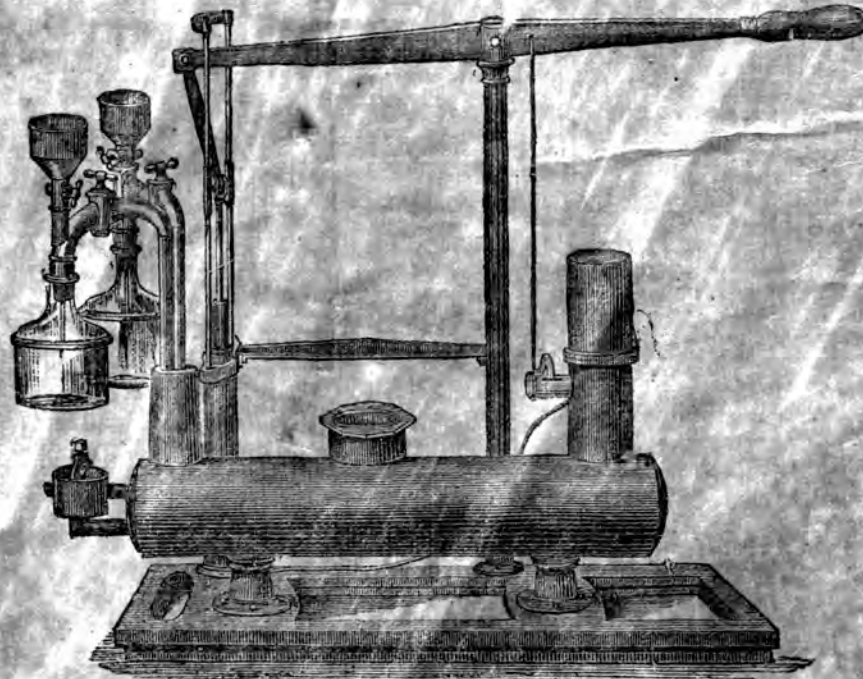
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